

ADMINISTRATION IS LARGER THAN BLAME. Its Hostility to Silver Has Kept Sherman Notes in Circulation.

Only a Little Over \$27,000,000
Has Thus Far Been
Redeemed.

If the Spirit of the Act Had Been
Carried Out the Treasury Would
Not Now Be Short of Cash

OFFICIALS ARE WAKING UP AT LAST.

Activity at the Mints in the Coinage of
Bullion Shows a Desire to Get Rid
of the Notes as Rapidly
as Possible.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Since August 1 the United States Mint at Philadelphia has been working full time and at full capacity, coining standard silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. This means the coining of \$2,500,000 every month, and in the turning into the Treasury, monthly, of \$712,500 in accruing seigniorage.

In the first six months of 1896 7,506,412 silver dollars were coined, of which amount \$5,172,798 represented the cost of the silver bullion, and \$2,327,614 the profit to the Government. On August 1 orders were issued to run the Philadelphia mint to its full capacity, and that order will stand indefinitely.

The Treasury now holds about \$10,000,000 in silver, coined from the bullion purchased under the Sherman act, which is used to redeem and retire the Sherman notes. It has, since August 1, 1893, redeemed and cancelled \$27,178,000 in Sherman notes, replacing them with either silver dollars or silver certificates.

It was the undoubted intention and expectation of Congress that the Treasury would retire the Sherman notes and replace them with either coined silver or silver certificates as rapidly as possible. Finding that this purpose was being defeated, the bill providing for the coining of the seigniorage was passed, only to meet with a veto at the hands of President Cleveland. Had that bill been allowed to become a law, or had Secretaries Foster and Carlisle been as anxious to find means for carrying out the purpose of the Sherman act as for defeating it, all the Sherman notes would have long since disappeared, and the banks of New York would have been short of one of their most formidable weapons with which to raid the Treasury gold and make exchange for the last two bond issues which have made this Administration notorious.

An Inconspicuous Hodge-Podge.
The Sherman act is a strange and inconspicuous hodge-podge. It prescribes that the notes, issued in payment for silver bullion, shall be redeemable in coin and, when so redeemed, or received in payment of public dues, may be reissued.

"But no greater, or less amount of such notes," says the act, "shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

Secretary Foster made no effort whatever to retire a single note. When the present Administration came in the full amount was outstanding. In August, Secretary Carlisle issued an order to cancel such Sherman notes as were offered in exchange for silver dollars. Under this narrow construction of his powers something over \$27,000,000, as stated above, has been cancelled. Were the law to be interpreted in its spirit, the bullion would be coined, silver certificates issued against the standard silver dollars thus coined, these paid out, and the Sherman notes cancelled as fast as received for public dues, or redeemed, whether in gold or silver.

The reissuance of the Sherman notes is clearly not mandatory, as the law says, "may be reissued," not "shall be reissued," and there is no restriction in the law as to the amount of the bullion which may be coined for redemption purposes.

Until recently Government depositaries were not required to give the Government whatever benefit might come in the retention for Government use of preferred forms of currency, such as gold coin, greenbacks and Sherman notes. This is now being done, and the activity at the mints in the coining of bullion shows that the Treasury has at last awakened to the advisability of getting rid of the Sherman notes as rapidly as possible.

Cleveland's Hostility to Silver.
Since the passage of the Sherman act, July 14, 1890, the whole body of Sherman notes have passed through the Treasury, not once, but several times. Had the present Administration's hostility to silver been tempered with a little financial sense the Sherman notes would have practically disappeared from circulation more than a year ago. The total body of Sherman notes, \$155,031,000, would have been replaced by \$200,722,872 in silver dollars or silver certificates, of which amount \$58,302,365 would have been put into the Treasury as profit, or seigniorage.

Had this easy transaction been accomplished by January 1, 1895, two important results would have followed—the Treasury would not have been short of cash, and the banks would have been deprived of the Sherman notes, and thus would have been unable to withdraw gold to the extent they did. Following, as a natural sequence, there would have been neither necessity nor excuse for the bond contract of February, 1895, nor the bond issue of January, 1896. The Treasury would to-day have about \$120,000,000 in cash, instead of being congested with \$246,000,000, and the balance, moving freely in the channels of trade, would have done its mission in relieving business.

As it is, business is choked for want of money. Interest is high, and the country is saddled with two uncanceled issues of thirty-year bonds.

Many Laundry Women Drunk.
"What is there in laundry work that makes women drunk?" asked Magistrate Braun in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. "There have been eight women here this morning charged with intoxication, and they all said they worked in laundries." Three of the prisoners had said they were employed in a laundry at No. 60 Greenwich avenue. They were fined \$3 each.

ADDICKS WILL NOT YIELD.

Republican Breach in Delaware Shows No Sign of Healing. Much to Democracy's Interest.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 30.—All hope of a compromise between the Addicks and anti-Addicks factions of the Republican party of Delaware has vanished, and it is now certain that the Republicans of Delaware will enter upon their campaign this Fall with an irreparable breach in their ranks. For several weeks past the National Committee has been negotiating with the leaders of both factions, with the view of effecting a compromise on the electoral ticket, but their efforts to secure an amicable agreement between the warring factions have thus far proved fruitless.

Addicks himself is delighted with the situation as it now stands.

"There will be no compromise of any kind," he said to-day.

"It will be a fight to a finish, and I am glad of it. The ticket named by my friends at Dover is the only regular Republican ticket in the field, and it will stay there. The National Committee has heard our side of this dispute, and I have no apprehensions that it will treat us unfairly."

"Don't you favor a compromise on an honorable basis?" Addicks was asked. "Yes," he replied, "but the only honorable basis, in my opinion, is the absolute withdrawal of the Higgins ticket from the field."

The Higgins faction, on the other hand, is just as much determined to fight the thing out to the end as the Addicks and his friends, although they favor a compromise for the sake of saving the electoral ticket for McKinley.

HER PLEA DID NOT SAVE HIM.
Vain Effort of Desperate John Delaney's Wife to Secure His Freedom.

"My baby has just died. Your Honor. Won't you let my husband come home with me?" was the plea with which Mrs. Mary Delaney, a woman still in her teens, begged for her husband's discharge in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The police say the husband is a member of the notorious "Valley Gang," that infests the vicinity of Tenth avenue and Twenty-second street.

The prisoner is not yet twenty-four. Policeman James W. Chapple, shortly after midnight Saturday, saw a man dragging a woman into a hallway. Chapple interfered and the man explained that the woman was his wife and that they lived upstairs. The woman refused to complain. Later the man and a dozen companions stood on a street corner and were ordered away by police. The man was arrested on suspicion of having blown open a safe in a coal office in West Twentieth street. Nine months before he was also arrested on the charge of stabbing a man. Delaney was held.

LITTLE GIRL IN DISPUTE.
Mrs. Borgia Says Her Husband Sent for the Child and Failed to Return Her.

Justice Beach, of the Supreme Court, has issued a writ of habeas corpus to Angiolina Borgia against Alberto Borgia, her husband, of No. 339 East Twenty-first street, and Nicola Borgia, his father, returnable this morning, requiring them to produce Teresa, the child of Angiolina and Alberto Borgia.

The petitioner and her husband lived together in the city of their marriage until Christmas Day in 1893. He, she alleges, constantly abused her, and on this day, brutally assaulted her, "tearing off one of her ears." Since then, he has been and ever since has been living with her sisters, Mrs. Santa Romano and Concetta Cingotto, at No. 339 East Twenty-first street. One child was born to them, a little girl, now about three and a half years old. The mother supported the child and herself by dressmaking until she came ill in March, 1895.

A brother of Borgia, the wife says, came to her home recently and demanded the child. She refused to give her up, and to return her in a few hours. The request was granted, but the child has not been returned.

HUNTING MAGUIRE'S HEIRS.
He Left Valuable Property, but No Information About His Relatives.

While attending the races at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday, August 22, Charles H. Maguire, a merchant tailor, of No. 178 Fifth avenue, was stricken with apoplexy. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital at Fourth avenue and Forty-third street, Brooklyn, where he died on Friday morning.

Maguire was a man of fifty-five. He had been in the tailoring business in this city over twenty years in which time he had accumulated considerable property and jewelry that is now waiting for some of his relatives to claim.

He was never married, and, as far as is known, had no living relatives except a sister, Mrs. Henrietta Mead, whose present address is unknown, and an aunt, who lives somewhere in New Jersey. Maguire and his sister had not been on good terms for some years. She is his next of kin, and will inherit his property if she is alive and can be found.

IRISH SOCIETIES UNITED.
Arrangements for Receiving Dr. Gallagher and His Fellow Political Prisoners.

The Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association and the Irish American Association held meetings yesterday afternoon. Each of these bodies has been making independent arrangements to receive the recently released Irish political prisoners, but a week ago they each appointed a committee of seven to confer, with a view to joining forces.

A meeting of these committees was held at the Hotel Metropole last Saturday, and yesterday each reported to its respective body the result of the conference, which was to act in harmony. They recommended that five more members be added to each committee, and that the twenty-four of all the arrangements for the reception. General O'Donnell is the chairman of this joint committee. Captain John J. McCarty is secretary. The joint committee will hold a meeting next Monday evening at the Hotel Metropole. The committee will make final arrangements for the reception of Dr. Gallagher.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.
Hermann, the musician, opens the season at the Casino Opera House, September 7.

John C. Rice will play his last vaudeville engagement at Keith's next week.

Miss Hope Booth will make her first appearance at the Casino to-night. She will come with her specialty.

"A Quiet Evening at Home" is the title of the new sketch by Lew Rosen, at the Casino. Miss Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent will make their vaudeville debut with Proctor's Novelty Company at the Casino Street Opera House, Philadelphia, next month.

Miss Gessy Fitzgerald will make her reappearance in New York at Koster & Bial's on September 7.

Max Little Gilson, "the Little Magnet," reappeared at the Casino last night. Gilson appears at the opening of Weber's Field's music hall next Saturday night.

John Bogetraut, the eldest son of the late actor and author of the name, recently returned to London after an absence of eleven years in Australia.

IMPROVING GOOD TIDE HASRISEN HIGH.

National Banks Have Been
Engaged in the Im-
portation.

As a Result Rates for Borrowed
Money Have Fallen More
Than One-Half.

ALL STOCKS FELT THE INFLUENCE.

Last Week Saw a Withdrawal of Many
Bonds That Had Been Offered for
Forced Sale During
the Pressure.

The present influx of gold has exceeded the expectation of foreign exchange houses. Every day during the past week new engagements have been reported, until the total already arrived, on the way, and ordered but still to be shipped exceeds \$14,000,000.

These imports have not been made exclusively by firms which usually figure as gold importers. Even the national banks in this city and Chicago have shipments coming for their own account direct. Every day during the latter part of last week the list continued to grow, and unless there should be a marked change in the price of foreign exchange—which is not apparent at present—this week will see the gold imports nearly doubled.

As was pointed out in this column last week, all the conditions of trade are favorable to a natural flow of gold to the United States. During recent years any importation of the yellow metal has been forced and unnatural. In 1893 the bankers forced it, to stop the money panic then in progress. Since then repeated bond syndicates have done likewise.

Gold brought over as a result of these transactions was immediately returned, as it had been merely borrowed. In this important respect the present movement differs from other imports in recent years. This gold is for the surplus grain and cotton crops, and represents money actually due to or to become due for these commodities.

The stock market has reflected during the past few days the reduced tension in the money market as a result of the influx of gold. Prices have advanced sharply. It is true the movement is largely professional, but there is really no other interest in the market at present. In the stock market, the one who gave his name as John Ryan, but he is known to the police as Delaney.

Under the new Indiana money rates, 15 per cent on the Stock Exchange, declined to 6 and 8 per cent. Plenty of it was being loaned at 10 per cent.

Commercial paper still ruled high and was difficult to discount at any price. The bond market showed a decided improvement. Prices were higher and sales more plentiful. Many bonds which had been offered for sale by bankers and bond dealers were withdrawn. The whole undertone of business in both stocks and bonds was better at the close of the week.

Following is a list of the closing prices on the Stock Exchange for the week ending August 29, including sales, opening, highest, lowest and closing prices:

Sales.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
113 Adams Express	105	106	105	106
113 Am Sugar Ref.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105
100 Am S. M. P.	104	105	104	105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105
100 Am S. M. P. 104 105 104 105

HOW BRYAN GAINS VOICES FOR SILVER.

From Every State Comes News
of the Nebraska Can-
didate's Victory.

One Hundred Bryan Clubs at St.
Louis from Arkansas, and That
State Pledges 50,000 Majority.

OLD REPUBLICANS WORK IN MINNESOTA.

Actuary Butler Has Converted Thirty Gold
Men and a Hundred More Are Coming
Over to the Silver Standard—Not a
Silver Man's Faith Changed.

Washington, Aug. 30.—C. R. Thompson, of Burbank, Cal., writes: "Our William J. Bryan Club, at this place, has a membership of 100, mostly Republicans."

J. S. Woddy, of the Daily News, Hot Springs, Ark., says: "We have already organized ten strong clubs in this county, among them an enthusiastic Women's Bryan club, the first club of such a nature during the campaign. Arkansas will have 100 clubs represented at St. Louis, and we promise 50,000 majority for Bryan and Sewall in November."

George Mitchell, secretary of the Bryan Free Silver Club of Clay Centre, Neb., writes: "I have heard that the St. Louis Convention has been saving word in this county. There is a good deal of discontent among prominent Republicans, who heretofore have insisted that the Republican party 'has always been the friend of free silver.'"

C. A. Childs, secretary of the Ninth Ward Bryan and Sewall Club, of Buffalo, writes: "The Ninth has heretofore been considered a strong Republican ward, and the formation therein of a silver club of such proportions evidences the interest taken in the matter by the unconverted Republicans and expect more as soon as you can send some literature."

C. W. Sturm, merchant, secretary of the Bryan and Sewall Club of Littleton, Va., writes: "We will not lose any Democrats, but we have a number of Republicans with us. Some have joined the club."

Actuary Butler